

# THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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## THE COUNTRY COURIER. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY  
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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

*Interesting Intelligence.*—A letter from Richmond, dated February 7, to a gentleman in this city, has the following:

"P. S. Our Banks have commenced the payment of SPECIE."

From the Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.

A number of unimportant bills were under consideration this day. Some of them have passed the House, and others are deferred.—A bill "to incorporate the Bank of Washington and Warren," with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, was taken up in committee of the whole. The sense of the house was not taken on the bill, before the committee rose and reported. On Saturday evening, his excellency the Governor presented Maj. General Brown and General Mooers each with a superb sword. The presentation took place in the assembly room, in the presence of a crowded audience. The Swords were accompanied with an appropriate address

from the Governor, to which those Gentlemen made each an interesting reply.

I enclose to you a memorial from about 1600 merchants of New-York, on the subject of sales by Auction, together with a report of the committee to whom the memorial had been referred, and a long Bill for the purpose of regulating Auction sales. Yours, &c.

According to a new series of observations, the longitude of Charleston, S. C. is 79 54 11 W. of Greenwich, latitude 32 47 N.

A meeting of ship owners and other persons concerned in foreign commerce has been holden at Portsmouth, N. H. at which the Hon. Nathaniel A. Haven presided, for the purpose of adopting some measures demanded by the declining state of commerce. They agreed upon a memorial to Congress, and expressed their approbation of the memorial of the ship owners and merchants of New-York, and of the measures proposed by them to be adopted.

The Portsmouth memorial states that the amount of tonnage registered and enrolled in in that district on the 31st of December 1806, was 25,798 tons, and on the same day of 1816, it was 80,861; but that during the year 1806, the number of clearances to the West Indies with which islands the most extensive branch of their trade is carried on, was 103, and during the year 1816 only 44—that the amount of duties on American vessels from the West Indies in 1806, was \$163,357, and in 1816 only \$22,896—that the whole tonnage of vessels built, registered, and enrolled in the district in 1805 was 3270, and in 1816, only 1176—and that at the present time there is not a single vessel building in the state of New-Hampshire.—*Bost. D. Adv.*

It is stated in the Portsmouth Oracle, and we have before heard it reported, that the search of Kennison's house was made in consequence of a suspicion entertained by Maj. Goodrich, of two persons whom he met in a tavern in Exeter, on the day previous to the robbery. If this be true, it will silence some extravagant rumours about the manner in which suspicion was fixed upon these men. It is added that these men knew that Major Goodrich had money in his valise, and it is supposed that they drew the charge from his pistol, while he was absent for a few moments from the room where he had left it.—*ib.*



It is now pretty well ascertained that the country has nothing to expect from the memorable fourteenth Congress. Three weeks more will close their session; therefore they can do little, and will do nothing. They have ensured themselves a long memory. They cost the country more than any other Congress, and have rendered less public service. They modestly thought their great services required \$1500 per ann. If their compensation were made equal to their services, they might indeed complain that it would not enable them to live like gentlemen.—*Philad. T. Amer.*

**Branch Bank Officers.**—At a meeting of the Directors of the Branch Bank of the U. States for this city on Saturday, JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq. was appointed Teller, RICHMOND JOHNSON, Book Keeper, WM. B. WILLIAMS, Discount Clk. and MICHAEL NOURSE, Notary to the Bank.—*Nat. Int.*

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.*

**Resumption of Specie Payments.**—The *Postscript* head of our last informed our readers that the Convention of the banks of N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia, had come to a resolution to resume specie payments on the 20th inst. on certain conditions. We learn that this resolution was *unanimously* agreed to; and that these are some of the conditions, viz.

The United States' deposits—to be immediately transferred to the credit of the United States' Bank, but payment not to be demanded before the first of July—mean time, interest is to be paid on them.

Regular accounts to be kept between the United States' Banks and State Banks, and balances struck—these *balances to bear interest*.

In sixty days from the 19th inst. the U. States' Bank is to discount to the amount of \$2,000,000 at New-York; 2,000,000, at Philadelphia; 1,500,000, at Baltimore; and 500,000 in Virginia—(with a view, it is conceived, of giving accommodation and relief to the community in those places.)

The U. S. Bank, and the State Banks, who are parties to this arrangement, are to support each other against any pressure which may threaten them.

The United States' Bank is to receive in payment of what may be due to it by one of these banks checks upon others who are parties to this Convention.

These, and the other arrangements, which have been agreed to, are to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the State Banks for their approbation.

The determination of the State Banks is to be made known to Mr. Waln, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Standing Committee,

who is to notify the public whether a sufficient number of the State Banks have acceded to the arrangement, to justify a resumption of the specie payments on the 20th inst.

We confess we did not expect the banks would pay specie on the 20th; but they know their own situation best, and we have no doubt will consult their own interests—our only fear is, as to some of the banks who are not parties in this Convention. We hope at least the public will treat such of them as are honestly disposed to comply with their engagements, as gently as possible—in which case, they will stand the brunt.

The great doubt is, whether it was best for the parties to the convention to begin a little sooner, and leave some others exposed to the shock—or give all more time to prepare, and all to pay up on the 1st of July—Whether, as it was by a simultaneous movement, (as was evident when the idea of a Convention was first proposed in this paper,) that the banks were to get right, it was not best to wait a little longer, for them all to begin together?

#### PROSPECTS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

We are glad to find that the president of the United States and the House of Representatives also have at last concurred in an opinion which we expressed some time ago, that our national faith and honor are well worth preserving. They think that notwithstanding the S. American patriots are fighting for liberty—yes for liberty unquestionably—that this will not authorize the United States in perfidiously violating the stipulations of a solemn treaty entered into with his catholic majesty. But why do those who are such flaming advocates for liberty, look with so much exultation at the example of South America! Before a people can be free, they must learn their own rights; they must learn not only when resistance, but likewise when obedience becomes a duty—when it is as criminal to fly to arms, as it is at other times degrading and pusillanimous not to resort to that alternative—when the overbearing tyranny of the government dissolves all allegiance, and justifies self-defence, and when the evil is of that temporary character that it may be overcome by milder measures—little indeed do those know about liberty who maintain that the right of insurrection is the only thing to be learned. Let us turn our attention to the French revolution. Here we behold a gay and gallant people, adorned with all the arts that embellish human life, whose philosophic conquerers had reduced the whole region of science into a province of France—whose statnaries, whose painters, whose poets contended for the prize of fame with the olympic champions of all ages and of all countries—whose arms were the terror



of all surrounding nations, and whose navy was exceeded by that of England alone—whose statesmen were as much the dread of foreign cabinets, as their heroes were the dread of foreign armies—who mingled with all these high and dazzling acquisitions, a courtesy and refinement of manners absolutely unrivalled—who displayed to the admiring eyes of enquiring strangers, the proud and superb metropolis of Europe emblazoned with all the glories of ancient or of modern date—the seat of beauty—the centre of refinement—the school of elegance: who would have dared to have said that such a people inheriting such advantages by birth right, were not calculated to enjoy the blessings of a free government! But when this people dissolved their allegiance to their ancient government—when they let the fiery and tempestuous passions of the human heart loose, what was the consequence? Turbulent frenzy and ferocious misrule formed the order of the day—criminals became judges, and judges were transformed to criminals—in the whirlwind of popular fury, the fairest monuments of art were destroyed—the living monarch was hurried to his grave of quicklime, and the buried monarchs were torn from their centuries of repose; even the empire of death was not sacred from profanation; the silent recesses, the awful sanctuaries of the grave were thrown open to the glare of sunshine, and the silent family of death were dragged to day—while these all monstrous and abominable deeds were perpetrated on the dead, the warm blush of maiden innocence, the hoary hairs of integrity, lisping infancy, and vigorous manhood were piled in one indiscriminate mass at the foot of the sanguinary guillotine. How shall we account for such frenzy! Alas! this people had heard of liberty in the abstract—they had seen her in the warm visions of philosophy, or in the dreams of the poet—but politically speaking, they knew no curb save that of power, and when that power was gone, all was anarchy and insurrection. Now if France exhibits such a spectacle, can it be expected that a happier destiny awaits the inhabitants of South America? Have they lived under a government more mild, more beneficent than that of France? have they been rendered more familiar to liberty than Frenchmen had been previous to their revolution?—Unless this can fairly be said, can they hope for happier auspices? No, such revolutions are favorable to despotism; the mass of the people disgusted with such enormities, seek repose at last under the iron arm of tyranny, and look for security in the sacrifice of their dearest rights. Thus France for example, republican France, crouched for protection at the feet of the imperial Bonaparte. To suppose that a republic can start as by magic from the fragments of a shattered iron monar-

chy, is to turn our eyes from the evidence of facts, yet streaming with innocent blood.—*Baltimore Telegraph.*

*From the United States' Gazette.*

#### SHIPS' PUMP.

Mr. BRONSON—In your paper of this evening I find an account of a method of pumping a ship by her own motion, to which a Captain Leslie resorted, while on a recent voyage from Stockholm to New-Bedford. Some time since Mr. Jacob Perkins, of New-Hampshire, communicated to me a similar plan, and I intended to exhibit his scheme in the next number of the Port Folio.—That so important a method may be known more generally than it could be, if confined to the pages of a literary journal, I send you an extract from the article which I had prepared. It contains the printed directions which Mr. Perkins has calculated among the naval gentlemen for three years past. I will only add that a similar idea occurred to Mr. Abraham Wynkoop, of this city, and he obtained a patent for his invention about twenty years ago.

*"The manner of working a Pump by the ship's way or motion."*

"This kind of Pump is better calculated to work by the ship's way or motion than any other as the valves are not confined to any part of the Pump, and will accommodate themselves to all the variations of the roll or pitch of the ship.

"The pitch of the ship is most favorable for self-working Pumps. They may also be worked by the roll or way of the ship.

"The Pumps may be worked by the pitch of the ship, by simply suspending a hogshead or tierce of water over the stern of the ship. This hogshead is attached to the Pump rope which leads through a derrick over the stern. The length of the Pump rope should be so adjusted, that were the ship without motion, the upper valves should be half way down the Pump. Suppose the ship to pitch six feet, the valves will work three feet below and three feet above the centre of the Pump.—The more the ship pitches the longer the stroke.

"The hogshead is prevented from dragging when the ship is under way by two guys. The operation will be thus: when the hogshead rises by the sinking of the stern of the ship, the rope will slack up, and valves will sink by their own weight in the pump, and when the stern rises the weight of the hogshead will draw up the valves, and discharge its proportion to the length of the stroke.

"The ship may be pumped by the roll, by rigging the derrick over the side. This mode will answer in a calm only. The valves must be half way down the Pump, when the ship is on an even keel.



"These Pumps will work as well (after they are fetched) when the valves are fifteen or more feet apart as when close together. If the Pumps are not more than thirty-two feet in length.

"To work the Pump by the way of the ship, a log chip of about two and a half feet square is made fast by a guy from each corner of the log chip to the Pump rope which passes over a derrick fixed at the stern of the ship. The log chip when let down into the water, present itself at right angles, with the surface of it, if properly balanced at the bottom edge. To the log chip, a line is fixed at the upper edge, and as soon as it has drawn the valves to the top of the Pump, it should be stript and drawn in. This can be done by one man if the ship does not sail too fast. As soon as the valves are down to the bottom of the Pump, the trip line must be slackened, and the valves are again drawn up and the water discharged." I am, &c.

J. C. HILL.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1817.

[A similar instance of finding a toad imbedded in a rock, occurred some years since in digging a well in Hartford county in this state, a gentleman who resides in this city, we understand, was a witness to the fact.—*Balt. F. G.*]

BRIDGEPORT, (Con.) Jan. 22.

Several men while digging the cellar of the Rev. Mr. Waterman, on Golden Hill, in this borough in August 1816, found a toad embedded in the solid rock, a strata of granite, at the depth of about four and a half feet from the surface. In blasting, a slab of the rock was turned out, the toad was discovered in the back corner, exactly filling the place in which he was bedded, and which was lined with soft gritty sand. Being placed on the top of the rock in the clear sun, it at first appeared lifeless, but soon began to move in its new element. The surface of the toad was smooth and of a whitish hue. The persons who discovered the toad were respectable farmers, and are still living to attest the fact.

*From the Petersburg Intelligencer.*

John Howard, the far-famed Philanthropist, died at Cherson, in Turkey, January, 20th, 1790, and lies there entombed. This circumstance gave rise to the following lines:

#### TOMB OF HOWARD.

WHEN o'er the sounding Euxine's stormy tides,  
In hostile pomp the Turk's proud Navy rides,  
Bent on the frontiers of the imperial Czar,  
To pour the tempest of vindictive war;  
If onward to those shores they haply steer,  
Where, Howard, thy cold dust reposes near;  
Whilst o'er the wave the silken pennants stream,  
And seen far off, the golden Crescents gleam  
Amid the pomp of war the swelling breast,  
Shall feel a still, unwonted awe imprest;  
And the relenting pagan turn aside,  
To think—on yonder shore the Christian cied!  
But thou, oh stranger, doom'd perhaps to roam,  
An exile many a year, and far from home;  
If ever fortune thy lone footstep leads  
To the wild Nieper's banks and whispering reeds;  
O'er Howard's grave thou shalt impassioned bend,  
As if to hold sad converse with a friend!

What e'er thy fate upon this various scene,  
What e'er thy weary pilgrimage has been,  
There shalt thou pause, and shutting from thy heart;

Some vain regrets that oft unbidden start,  
Think upon him, to ev'ry lot resigned,  
Who wept, who toil'd, who perished for mankind.

HALIFAX, Jan. 25.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Light Houses on the coast of Nova Scotia have been inspected, and such repairs and alterations made to them as were deemed expedient to their improvement:—A new Light-House has also been erected on Coffin's Island, near Liverpool:—The following particulars are published for the guidance of Mariners.

*Sambro Light*, at the entrance of Halifax Harbour, is 210 feet above the sea level, lit by 7 oil lamps; stands in latitude 44 deg. 28 min. 25 sec. N. Longitude, 63 deg. 30 min. 30 sec. W.

*From the Light-House to*

Chebucto Head, N E 4 1-2 miles.

Cape Le Heve, W 1-2 S 37 miles.

Liverpool Light, W by S 53 miles.

Cape Sable, W S W 117 miles.

Three Fathom Harbour, E N E 16 miles.

Jedore Head, E by N 1-2 N 24 miles.

Jedore Outer Ledge, E 25 1-2 miles.

By Compass—Variation 17 deg. 28 min. West.

*Liverpool Light-House*, on the South End of Coffin's Island, is a revolving light, and stands 91 feet above the sea.

*From it, the bearings are, to*

Liverpool Western Head, S W 2 3-4 miles.

Isle Hope, S W 1-4 S 14 miles.

Cape Le Heve, E N E 1-4 E 16 miles.

Pudding Pan Isle, E by N 1-2 N 3 1-8 miles.

Liverpool Fort Point, W N W 3 1-2 miles.

By Compass—Variation 15 deg. 40 min. West.

*Shelburne Light-House*, exhibits a small light, thirty six feet below the Lantern, to distinguish it; the upper Light is about 150 feet above the level of the sea. The following bearings were taken from the Gallery:

Berry Point, N E 1 2 N 2 3-4 miles.

South end of the Westernmost Ragged Island, E by N 1-2 N 7 1-2 miles.

Easternmost Ragged Island, E 1-2 N 10 1-2 miles.

S W Breaker, off Ragged Island, E S E 1-4 E 8 miles.

Cape Negro, S W 1-2 S 9 miles.

Jigg Rock, S S W 1-2 W 13 4 miles—by Compass—Variation 14 deg. West.

Latitude N. 43 Deg. 42 Min. 30 Sec.—Longitude W. 65 Deg. 8 Min.

*Brier's Island Light*, in Latitude 44 deg. 19 min. N. long. 66 deg. 20 min. 40 sec. W. The light is about 92 feet above the level of the sea.



*Bearings thence, to*

Gannet, South, 30 miles.

S. E. Ledge off Manan, N N W 1-4 W 21 miles.

Trinity Ledge, South, 14 miles.

Wolves, N 1-2 W 45 miles.

Point Lepreau, N by E 47 miles.

St. John's N N E 1 2 E 69 miles.

N. W. Ledge, North, 6 miles.

By Compass—Variation 15 deg. West.

JAMES FRASER,	} Commissioners of	
JOHN DOUGLAS,		
SAML. GUNARD,		
		Light-Houses.

[From a Paris paper of November 24.]

They write from La Rochelle, under date of the 13th of November, that a convoy which sailed from Brittany for Bordeaux, has been cast on the savage coast of the Island of Oleron, by a storm which lasted more than 24 hours. The crew of a schooner, composed of seven men perished: six other vessels of the same convoy lost only four men. The cargoes, which consisted of grain, have almost all been saved. The inhabitants of the island have assisted the shipwreck with the greatest zeal.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Barrere, Consul of France at Corrunna, forwarded on the 30th day of October last, the following information:

A Light is kept up since the 21st of this month, on the top of the Tower of Hercules. This Tower is situated at the northern extremity of the peninsula on which Corrunna is built. It is now 17 years since that light has been kindled; the illumination is made by means of 3 lights: they are lighted a few minutes after the setting of the sun, and are extinguished at day break.

The light is perceived thirty miles at sea, presenting a yellowish color; but it does not sparkle like the stars; it is better known by a more distinguishing mark, viz:—Two copper plates, diametrically opposed to each other, revolve continually within the interior of the lantern; at each revolution, which lasts from two to four minutes, according to the degree of swiftness given to the moving power, those plates come between each radiant point and the corresponding object-glass, so that the observer, after having perceived a moment the whole mass of the light in movement, sees it successively divide itself into two unequal parts, until the continual movement of the plate, has again uncovered the whole globe; this same phenomenon is again produced immediately after, by the movement of the plate diametrically opposed.

From the London Times.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—In one of the small towns in Germany, in the year 1741, there lived a miserly fellow of considerable understanding,

but perverted by avarice and malignity, whose delight consisted in breeding quarrels and making mischief—strange as it may seem he was endured by the people for many years, although each one knew when he listened to the slanders against his neighbour or friend, that his own turn for abuse would soon follow. Soon after this miscreant died, a stone was privately placed over his grave, with the following inscription; and remained for several years, no one wishing to remove it. Much of the force and point of the epitaph has evaporating in translated it.

## TRAVELLER,

This is the grave of  
JOHANNES KIELDERKEMPT

Stay awhile,

And read this Epitaph:

If you be generous, humane,

And circumspect,

The perusal can do you no harm;

If a reviler or misanthrope,

Let this be a mirror,

To reflect the Slanderers hateful image,

And teach him Contrition

And Repentance.

Here rots beneath this stone

A wretch,

Who lived unhonoured and died

Unlamented.

In his composition was found

The poison of the *Viper*; the deceit of the*Crocodile*;And the ugliness of the *Toad*;He quarrelled with the *Good*; envied the*Prosperous*,And hated the *Polite*.

From afar he snuffed defamation

As the *Vulture* blood,

And preyed on the carnage of character with

The voracity

Of a *SHARK*.

An Idler, he was in every place,

Where people would listen to detraction,

And swallow falsehood.

He counted that day entirely lost

In which

He had not ruined a respectable Man,

Or traduced an acquaintance;

Excited suspicion in the mind of

The *Confiding*

Or awakened distrust in the mind of

The *Credulous*.

The poor shunned him;

And the social never entered his mansion:

Misfortune dreaded his scorn;

And Want fled from his malice.

Such was the whole tenour of his life

That *Charity* could not hide his moral deformity

With her mantle;

Nor *Religion* hardly whisper a prayer for his

Forgiveness,

In her devotions.

Justice as she passed, frowned at his blasting

tale,

And taught *Honesty* to fly him as a pestilence:



She proclaimed him to all within reach of  
Her voice,  
The greatest nuisance in the civilized world,  
*A common Slanderer.*

The City which gave him birth  
And now hides his ashes in peace,  
Attempts in vain,  
To hide her own indignant blushes,  
That she patiently bore his insults so long;  
And now wonders, that her spirited  
Citizens  
Had not, by one common impulse,  
Put their feet upon his accursed head,  
And crushed out at once  
His "Venom and his Froth."

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The statement in the newspapers, respecting the property and the income of the late marchioness Wellesley, are totally incorrect; her Ladyship possessed a separate maintenance of 5000*l.* per annum, which was the only source of income, without any grants, of the nature of those that have been stated. She has left the whole of her property to her children.

*The weather in Paris, last Friday.*—"This day at one, during a very cold temperature, and while the snow fell abundantly, several claps of thunder were heard, preceded by lightning."—*Gazette de France.* "This day, at one, while the sky was obscured by snow, which fell in large flakes, a flash of lightning was almost immediately followed by thunder."—*Journal des Debates.*

Tula, a place south west of Moscow, is the Russian Sheffield. The Emperor Alexander was there lately, and was presented with a superb hammer. His Imperial Majesty desired to have a gun barrel taken from the forge, and employed his new hammer upon it, till he brought it into good shape.

On Monday week a large flock of sheep feeding in a meadow near Stockbridge, in Wiltshire, were all drowned by the sudden rise of the River Exe, the stream of which rushed down and completely inundated the adjacent lands.

#### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The Banks in the city of Albany have agreed to commence the payment of specie simultaneously with the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

At New-Orleans on Christmas day there was a sanguinary quarrel between the seamen and Kentuckians. In the day time the seamen were victorious, but at night the Kentuckians being reinforced were too strong for their antagonists. The battle was with clubs, dirks, &c. several seamen were killed—and Gen. Ripley found it necessary to turn out the U. S. troops to suppress the riot.

*From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.*

The Senate, it is understood, have before them a treaty of Commerce and Navigation, said to have been concluded between our late minister, Mr. Russell, and the government of Sweden. As on these subjects the Senate acts with closed doors, we are not of course apprised of the terms of the treaty, nor of the proceedings of the Senate thereon.

Some progress was yesterday made in the Senate, on the Commissariat bill, which proposes to substitute, for the supply of the army, Purchasing Commissaries in lieu of Contractors.

NORFOLK, Feb. 7.

*Latest from England.*—By the ship Averick, Capt. Colley, from London, we have received the London Courier of Nov. 27, being the only paper by this arrival, later than what has already been received. It contains no news, and it is impossible to gather from a source so partial any intimation of the real situation of England.

Meetings for the relief of the distressed manufacturers continued—those of Spitalfields, and the impoverished subjects of the whole Northeast quarter of the Metropolis, are represented to be in the last stage of human wretchedness; and a meeting was held at the Mansion House, on the 20th Nov. for the purpose of adopting measures for their relief. These miserable creatures are said to have borne their hardships with great patience, and without uttering a single complaint against the government.

It was officially announced in the Gazette of the 26th, that Parliament would meet for the dispatch of business on the 28th Jan.

The 27th Nov. was settling day at the Stock Exchange; there were no defaulters. Consuls remained steady at 63.—Course of Exchange—on Paris, 25, 77 1/2 to 25 80—Amsterdam, 12, 6—Hamburg, 36, 9.

Letters from the Agent to Lloyd's, dated Cadiz, Nov. 5, state, that the trade of Spain was greatly annoyed by the Buenos Ayres cruisers, which had recently captured 8 vessels off Cadiz.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

*Cotton.*—The arrivals of East India Cotton are very considerable, above 4000 bales;—from Pernambuco, 1200, and from Bahia 800 bags; the demand greatly revived last week, particularly for Brazil descriptions; 500 Maranhams and Bahais were sold 22d, with a few 22 1/2d; 100 Pernams, 23d; very ordinary 22 7/8; 230 Demarara and Berbice, inferior 19d up to 21d for good fair; 30 Surinams 20 7/8d to 23 1/2d; small parcels boweds 20d; and the following East India descriptions in bond—50 Surats 13 1/2d; 40 Bengals 11 1/2d to 12d and 250 Bengals D. T. at 12d. The whole, with the exception of the Boweds, were purchased for the consumption of the country; the accounts from Manchester continue very favourable.



**Tobacco.**—There is little variation in the prices of Tobacco; the demand continues confined to small parcels for the immediate wants of the trade. The letters from Holland report that considerable contracts had been made for the French government.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Several English gentlemen of distinction were present at the British Ambassador's at Paris when M. de Talleyrand made his vehement sortie against the French Ministers—Mr. Canaing, the Earl of Mansfield, Mr. Tierney, and others. Our correspondent states, that M. de Talleyrand complained of the inconsistency of the King's conduct. The next morning M. de Talleyrand received a letter from the Duke de la Chatre, signifying the King's pleasure to him that he should not appear at court again. It is said that he will also be deprived of his post of Chamberlain.

The Duc de la Chatre, first gentleman of the Chamber, addressed yesterday evening the following letter to M. de Talleyrand:

"Sir,—In consequence of the public conversation which you held with the President of the Chamber of Deputies in the house of the Ambassador of a foreign power, I inform you, that his Majesty has ordered me to notify to you, that you need not again present yourself at Court."

We lately announced, that the rate of interest of exchequer bills would be altered from 3 l. 4 s. to 3 d., by which there would be a great saving to the public—we are happy to say they are issued, and without producing any evil effect whatever. The rate of interest is now 4 l. 11 s. per cent per annum, in place of 5 l. per cent, and such is the demand for government securities in the city, from the overflow of capital, that they still bear a premium of 5 and 6 per cent.

We stated yesterday in some observations upon the impolicy of stopping the distilleries, that the quantity of the late crops was not so deficient, though a good deal of the grain was got in badly. We regret to see that so many artifices are used to create alarm with respect to the quantity. The high averages of wheat that produced the opening of the ports are referred to as proof of the deficiency in the crops, but these returns are only of wheat fit for bread, but there are other kinds fit for every object of distillation. The following sensible paragraph is from a Canterbury paper of yesterday.

"The return of wheat sold in this city, during the last week, of the quality construed to be fit for human food, states the quantity 554 quarters, at an average of 102 s. 6 3-4 d. per quarter. There was a large sale of inferior samples, but as the act of parliament compels the return of such only as are considered fit for wheaten bread, no estimate can be formed of the quantity, or the purpose to which they are applied. Whatever may be

the cause which has induced so rapid an advance in grain since the opening of the ports for importation, it is evident that the high price has had the effect of producing a supply far exceeding the required weekly consumption in this city; a hope may thence be entertained that the produce of our own growth is neither so defective in quantity or quality, as has been represented."

We have had no fresh arrivals of any grain since Monday, in consequence of which there was very little new Wheat at market, and which readily sold at last day's prices.—Barley being scarce and in demand, is 4 s. per quarter higher. In Peas, Beans, and other articles there is no alteration.

On Wednesday a large fleet of light ships arrived at Shields. The trade from Newcastle and London to Hamburg, (the great inlet to Germany,) is so increased within these few weeks, that many ships are now loading, even at this season, for the Elbe.—Orders to a large amount arrived last week.

Yesterday information was circulated, purporting that grain had become extremely scarce in Holland; that the prices were rising there; and that the purchases lately made there for this country would certainly enhance those prices still more. Fortunately, we had the means of checking this statement by reference to the actual prices current; and upon investigation we find that corn, far from rising in price there, has been gradually falling, from the 21st of October, when it was 595 florins, per last, down to the last advices of the 19th inst. when it was 540 florins.

Exchanges were again higher yesterday. Paris was done at 25. 77 1-2. to 25. 80.; Amsterdam 12. 6.; Hamburg 36. 9.

Some German manufacturers have formed the resolution of inviting the Diet assembled at Frankfort to propose to their respective sovereigns the establishment of a continental system, and to close the European continent to English manufactures. In order to procure partisans, they send round circulars every where, and have particularly invited the Swiss merchants to make common cause with them. These good people seem to be ignorant that *free trade* is the permanent motto as well as safeguard of Switzerland; that it is only to secure that freedom that Switzerland would ever be induced to exert all its means; that it is with that view she has actually sent a deputation to Paris, and that she never will engage in such a foolish enterprise as that of endeavouring to exclude England from the market of Europe. The present crisis of commerce has other cause than any share that England may take in it, and requires other remedies than prohibitions.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

The demand for cotton, which has been



She proclaimed him to all within reach of  
Her voice,  
The greatest nuisance in the civilized world,  
A common Slanderer.

The City which gave him birth  
And now hides his ashes in peace.  
Attempts in vain,  
To hide her own indignant breath  
That she patiently bore his  
And now wonders, th

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had even shown that the supply of consumption of beyond the stock of 3000 hhds.; it being for the deficiency at Liverpool was reported as 8000 casks of every description, 1000 at Glasgow; as the stock has been for several years reduced to within 6 or 8000 hogsheads previous to the new crops arriving at market, speculators calculated there could be very little depression in the prices, and if distillation from grain was stopped, the advance would be very great; under these impressions they purchased largely, and we estimate the quantity sold during the week at 12,000 hhds. Yesterday, though not a regular market day, there was much business doing; the rapid advance of grain immediately induced the speculators to come to market, and a very extensive transaction took place at an improvement generally of 2s. to 3s. on the price of Friday.

**Coffee.**—The public sales of West-India coffee, brought forward lately have been very limited, owing, it is stated, to the stock being very short of the usual quantity: it is however, to be recollected, a very considerable proportion of the coffee is now in the hands of speculators, and not now offered for sale.

**Hemp, Flax and Tallow.**—The prices of tallow has lately been depressed; the market yesterday rather improved, and the prices released were 6d. to 1s. higher than last week: Hemp and Flax without any variation. The letters yesterday from Petersburg, dated 1st Nov. N. S. mention that the exchange was improving—it was 9 3-4; the frost had set in severely, and many vessels were expected to winter in the Baltic, on account of the early season at which the frost had set in; it was stated 20,000 casks tallow would in consequence be left until the spring shipments.

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THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

#### ROADS, CANALS, &c.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported on that subject the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to take measures of making, as far as practicable, and report to this House at the next and every subsequent session of Congress, such roads, canals and improvements in water courses, as are required in general system of inland navigation and intercourse throughout the extent of the United States, and the territories thereof, best adapted to facilitate the intercourse necessary for personal, commercial and military purposes.

The resolution being read was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Atherton laid the following resolution on the table, where it lies one day of course:

*Resolved*, That the following be adopted as an addition to the standing rules of the House—It shall be the duty of the committee on public expenditures, to examine whether any offices under the laws of the United States, have become useless or unnecessary, to report from time to time on the expediency of modifying or abolishing the same; also, to examine into the pay and emoluments of all offices under the laws of the United States, and to report from time to time such a reduction or increase thereof, as a just economy of the public resources may require.

On motion of Mr. Chappell,

*Resolved*, That the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, be instructed to enquire into the propriety of altering the present mode of paying Invalid persons, so far as it regards those pensions which have not been demanded within a reasonable time.



Mr. *Dickens* offered the following resolution for consideration :

*Resolved*, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to repeal so much of the acts now in force, as lays a duty on salt.

On the question of considering the said resolution, it was decided in the *negative*—ayes 51, noes 56.

Mr. *Johnson* of Ky. offered the following resolution for consideration :

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the Secretary of State to publish the laws of the U. States in any number of papers he may think proper, not exceeding six in each state.

The resolution was agreed to—ayes 52, noes 43.

Mr. *King* submitted the following resolution :

Whereas a bill was yesterday ordered by the House of Representatives to be engrossed and read a third time this day, appropriating one million and a half of dollars, of the public money, and the United States share of the dividends in the National Bank, for twenty years, on seven million of dollars, owned by them therein, and on which they are now paying annual interest of 350,000 dollars, for constructing roads and canals ; and whereas it is desirable that some part of the public treasure, drawn from the people of this country, should particularly in times of general distress, be appointed to their relief, and to objects connected with their immediate, best and highest interest : Therefore,

*Resolved*, That there shall be appropriated out of any money in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, two million of dollars ; to be appropriated among the several states, territories, and the district of Columbia, in proportion to their free population, at the last enumeration ; one million thereof to be immediately applied by the governors of the several states and territories, and, in the district of Columbia, by the several corporations of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown—to the support of the poor and in aid of the funds of such humane and charitable institutions, as in the opinions of such governors and corporations, may stand most in need thereof ; the other million of dollars to be applied by the several states and territories, and in the district of Columbia by the Congress of the United States, to the promotion of education, in the advancement of religion and morality—or in aid of the funds of such Bible and Missionary societies, as may be selected. And that the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill for the above purposes.

The question being put on considering the said resolution—it was decided in the *negative*—very few rising in its favor.

Mr. *Goldsborough*, after some prefatory observations, introduced the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the law passed the 15th Dec. 1814, to provide additional revenue, &c. so as to provide for the annual valuation of carriages liable to tax or duty imposed by said law

The House having agreed to consider the resolution,

Mr. *Lowndes*, made a few remarks in opposition to the modification proposed in the tax, and was replied to by Mr. *Goldsborough* ; when

The resolution was agreed to by a small majority.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The engrossed bill to set apart and pledge, as a fund for internal improvement, the bonus and United States share of the dividends of the National Bank, was read the third time, and the question stated, “ shall the bill pass ? ”

Mr. *Randolph* rose and spoke nearly three hours in opposition.

Mr. *Sheffey* stated the reasons which would prevent his voting for the bill.

Mr. *Calhoun* advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. *Randolph* and others.

Mr. *Smith* of Md. and Mr. *Wright* successively renewed their opposition to the bill ; and

Mr. *Calhoun* again spoke in its support.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas, 86—Nays, 84.

So the bill was PASSED, and sent to the Senate for concurrence ; and

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. *Nelson*, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes ; which, being a long bill, was twice read by its title, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *McKee*, from a select committee, reported a bill transferring the duties of the Commissioner of Loans, to the Bank of the United States, and to abolish the offices of Commissioners of Loans.

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These bills were twice read and committed.

Mr. *H. Nelson*, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of Wm. Tatham, reported a resolution authorizing the purchase, by the Secretary of War, of



principally from the trade, has been very good during the whole of the week, particular for Boweds, Maranhams, and Bahias, all Boweds have advanced about 1-4d. and Brazils about 1 1-2d. per lb. The arrivals are only 516 bags, whilst the sales amount to about 5900 bags.

**Sugar**—The demand for sugar has continued extensive all the week; the prices daily advanced at the close; brown descriptions might be stated 2s. and good sugars 3s. per cwt. higher; the wholesale grocers and refiners were very considerable purchasers, but the chief request was on speculation; the subject of distillation from grain being prohibited, attracted great attention; the rapid rise of the corn market was watched with anxiety, making the measure still more probable; speculators however, calculate, that even should the distillers not use sugar yet, that the supply was only equal to the usual consumption of the country; the excess beyond the stock of last year in London is about 3000 hhds.; it however does not make up for the deficiency at the outports; the stock at Liverpool was reported so low as 8000 casks of every description, and 1500 at Glasgow; as the stock has been for several years reduced to within 6 or 8000 hogsheads previous to the new crops arriving at market, speculators calculated there could be very little depression in the prices, and if distillation from grain was stopped, the advance would be very great; under these impressions they purchased largely, and we estimate the quantity sold during the week at 12,000 hhds. Yesterday, though not a regular market day, there was much business doing; the rapid advance of grain immediately induced the speculators to come to market, and a very extensive transaction took place at an improvement generally of 2s. to 3s. on the price of Friday.

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**Rice**.—The demand for rice has been extensive; the prices improve in proportion to the great rise of grain; there is very considerable export orders in town, for a small parcel Carolina rice, left in bond, 52s. was demanded last week; 33s. to 38s. for East India. To-day the holders are reported to be asking.

**Timber**.—The timber trade has been for a length of time in a very depressed state. It is now recovering; the improvement is attributed to very short importations from the Northern ports of Europe, and also from British America; the stock in first hands is reported very trivial.—Deals are considerably advanced, and generally every description of timber is improving.

## CONGRESS.

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Mr. Pleasants reported a bill regulating the pay and emoluments of Purser and Midshipmen of the Navy, and of the Medical Staff of the Army of the United States.

These bills were twice read and committed.

Mr. H. Nelson, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of Wm. Tatham, reported a resolution authorizing the purchase, by the Secretary of War, of



the papers and charts, &c. of Wm. Tatham. The report and resolution were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ingham, from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to regulate and fix the compensation of Clerks and Messengers; which was twice read by its title, and committed.

A joint resolution from the Senate, for appointing a committee on the part of each House, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election, was taken up and agreed to.

The bill from the Senate, to repeal the second section of an act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines, in the service of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

The bill making provision respecting American captives during the late war, passed through a committee of the whole.

The bill for the relief of certain sufferers during the late war with Great Britain (appropriating the sum of 340,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier) was next taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Archer moved to amend this bill so as to include the case of losses on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. He referred to the cases of the towns of Havre de Grace, Georgetown and Fredericktown, all on the Bay Shore, in which depredations had been made by the enemy, by conflagrating private property; which cases he considered not materially variant in principle from those which came under this bill. Although the sufferers of this character had no legal claim on the government, they had a claim of justice; and wherever a government had the ability to pay such claims, it was its duty to satisfy them. The ability of our government could not now be questioned, since it had lately made liberal appropriations for internal improvement, and objects not of necessity, &c.

This motion gave rise to a Debate which continued until the usual hour of adjournment.

Mr. Robertson moved to add to the bill a new section, providing that all other claims in all parts of the United States, depending on the same principle as the claims embraced in this bill, should be settled in the same proportion, and in the same manner as the claims already enumerated.

Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out of the first section of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof a proposition for appropriating a million of dollars for the relief of persons in different parts of the country, who have suffered losses in consequence of military occupation by the forces of the United States, to be distributed

in proportion to the loss sustained by each individual, as compared with the residue of his property, the poorest individual to receive the largest sum in proportion to his loss.

This motion, as well as that of Mr. Robertson before noticed, were declared not receivable until after Mr. Archer's motion was decided.

Mr. Archer's motion was supported by himself and Mr. Wright on the general principles on which he introduced it, and was opposed by Messrs. Hulbert, Taylor, of N. Y. Clay and Calhoun, not from opposition to the class of claims embraced in the amendment, but on the ground that the claims from the Niagara were peculiar, and had been already sifted and specially examined.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Forsyth spoke in favour of general in preference to particular provision on this subject; and Mr. T. M. Nelson and Mr. Harrison spoke on the military question of the legality, according to the laws of war, of the conflagration of Buffalo, by the enemy.

The committee rose without deciding any question; and the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

*Pheasants and Partridges.*—From the excessive hard weather lately, the birds have been obliged to feed on whatever they could collect, that would sustain nature. And it has been correctly ascertained that both the Partridge and the Pheasant feed on the laurel berry; several persons have been seriously injured by eating partridges—and owing to the great stress of weather, many of both kinds of game have been trapped and brought to market by persons who regard nothing but the price they can obtain for them, without the least feeling for the consequences to those persons who might be injured by eating them. Epicures would do well not to indulge their appetites with those birds at this season, or they may suffer inconceivable agony, which may produce a speedy death.

#### *Exports from Wilmington, N. C.*

Abstract of Exports to Foreign Countries in 1816, from the port of Wilmington, N. C. as taken from the Custom House books, by Mr. A. Tyler, for Merchant's Hall, Boston.

Dried fish 30 quintals, pickled do. 39 barrels, candles 1000 lbs. staves and heading 3,530,008 M. shingles 11,897,120; M. hoops and hoop poles 4000; M. boards, plank and scantling 5,373,600 feet, hewn timber 1096 tons, lumber of all kinds \$975247, tar 35237 barrels, pitch 1079 do. rosin 435 do. turpentine 22969 do. beef 32 do. pork 68 do. hams and bacon 22,164 lbs. butter 5001 lbs. horned cattle 38, sheep 63, hogs 65, poultry 17 dozen, wheat 1023 bushels, Indian corn 33,249 bushels, peas 805 bushels, flour 2920 barrels, biscuit or ship bread 305 barrels, rice 2996 tierces, corn meal 380 bushels, horses 15, spirits of turpentine 3002 gallons, flaxseed 4515 tierces, to-



tobacco 944 hhds. soap 25000 lbs; cotton 1,119,165 lbs. beeswax 38,800 lbs. Articles of merchandise not enumerated, raw produce \$12,152,79, manufactures \$3,829,01.

#### VALUE TO EACH COUNTRY.

Swedish West Indies,	\$7,429 26
Danish West Indies,	27,238 39
England,	478,181 79
Ireland,	102,760 1
British West Indies	140,757 86
French West Indies	60,838 47
Spanish West Indies,	8,100 10
West Indies generally,	55,646 27
Gibraltar,	48,406 22
Portugal	26,446 53
United Netherlands,	143,538 10

\$1,099,343 00

It has been ascertained that the amount of exports coastwise exceed two millions of dollars.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) January 29.

*Rice Swamps.*—The Grand Jury of Chatham county, Geo. have presented as a very serious grievance, the culture of rice in the neighbourhood of Savannah. The reasons for this presentment, are very cogent; and if attended to in a proper manner, would doubtless render Savannah as healthy as this city. We have extracted them for the information of our readers:

"We present as a grievance of great magnitude, the culture of rice on the low grounds contiguous to this city. To this deleterious culture, may be attributed most of the civil and social inconveniences which are felt and appreciated by all, and which the inhabitants of this city have too long endured. It is the chief cause of the periodical depopulation of our city; our citizens are forced by it to abandon their homes, spending their time and the money they acquired during the healthful seasons, mostly out of the state, thereby diminishing the public wealth, checking improvements, and suspending and paralyzing the efforts of our citizens in all those measures for the public good, which require time and steady perseverance to mature and carry into effect.

"It is a lamentable fact, that in consequence of this fruitful source of disease, few of those who acquire a competency among us, but look forward to a period of removal from our city; hence the indifference manifested towards subjects connected with the public welfare; the temporary materials used in the construction of our buildings; the precarious existence and transient prosperity of our public institutions; and hence also, in connexion with the period of our most important elections, the preponderating influence of those who have little or no interest in the city. We recommend to the Legislature to devise some plan to avert this evil, by inducing the owners of these lands to divert the culture, and give us health and a home; and we further recommend, to the planters themselves, at least to ameliorate our condition, by bordering their fields with deep margins of trees of quick growth."

CLINTON, (Geo.) Jan. 22.

Yesterday morning a truly affecting scene took place about three miles from this town; a young couple of the name of Henry Pickard, and his wife, were on their way to the

Western country, and stopped at a friend's house for the night. The following morning, his wife went into the yard to make the necessary preparations to start, when a young man of the name of Corbey, who lived at an adjoining plantation was shooting with his rifle at birds, missed his mark, and melancholically to relate, the ball struck Mrs. Pickard in the shoulder, entered and lodged in the opposite shoulder, which terminated her existence in a few hours—what makes this unfortunate business more affecting, she was about 15 or 16 years of age, and was married only five or six weeks.

True as the Scripture says, man's life's a span,  
The present moment is the life of man.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 8.

*Portsmouth Harbor.*—Some of the papers have stated that all the harbors except two in the U. S. were closed by the ice. This is incorrect. This excellent harbor is clear to the wharves—indeed it is impervious by ice—*Hallowell* cold itself could not affect it.—John Bull and Nick Frog may possibly get foothold here, but Jack Frost never can.

*Monstrous Profanity.*—We have understood that a member of Congress, from the state of Kentucky, in debate on the Compensation law, said, that he never craved a favour of his constituents, and that he never would ask a favour of man or God! It is gratifying to learn that the constituents of this wretch considered themselves misrepresented by him, and have turned him out of a seat which he has so much disgraced. Is it not astonishing that such profanation should pass with impunity by the house? If ever a member deserved expulsion, for indecorous conduct, surely this offender ought to have been made an example.—*Phil. T. American.*

LEBANON, Ohio, Jan. 24.

On Sunday evening last, as several persons were drinking together at a tavern in this town, one of them by the name of William Floyd, drank in quick succession, four or five half pints of whiskey; he died in a few hours after. He was almost a stranger here—appeared to be a man of about 30 years of age. A solemn warning this to all, and especially to those who indulge themselves in the too frequent use of ardent spirits, and to tavern-keepers who permit persons to drink to intoxication in their houses. We forbear to mention the circumstances, as some of the persons who were with the unfortunate man, when he drank the spirits, are bound over to answer for their conduct at that time.

From the London Courier, of Nov. 19.

We have to announce the decease of another relative of the royal family, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the brother of her Majesty. His serene highness was in his 75th year, being born in 1741. He reigned over his subjects with great



mildness, and both by his private and public character, well deserved to be the object both of their love and their respect.

MANHEIM, Nov. 1.

A public newspaper contains the following from Paris:—"The French Commissary at St. Helena, M. Montchenu, has lately sent to his court a report of the incidents that have occurred at that island since his arrival there, in which the following anecdote, among others, has created much laughter: Bonaparte had since his residence at St. Helena, formed an acquaintance with the daughter of a notary, who is a very lively girl—so much so that she has been reckoned a little cracked. With this young woman Bonaparte was lately alone in a room, when she took it into her head to draw a sword, which stood in one corner, out of its scabbard, to put herself in the posture of a fencing master, and to push at Bonaparte with the point of it, crying out lustily "Now defend yourself!" Bonaparte, who at first took this assault for a joke, but soon saw the girl pressing upon him in earnest, flew behind an arm chair; and here the former ruler of the world called to the sentinels, who rescued him from his peril. Lascas-as, Bonaparte's secretary reproached the young woman for her hostile purposes, inasmuch as he said Bonaparte really loved her, and that she made a very bad return for his affection. The girl haughtily replied—"He love me! No he never loved any one; it is not in his nature."

Among the events consequent upon the attack of Algiers, is the following singular occurrence: An inhabitant of Brighton, who had been 26 years a prisoner, returned home; and it appeared, after he had been absent 15 years, three fields in that town of which he was the owner, had been sold and part of the Pavilion, and some other principal houses in that place, are now built upon them; of course the absentee has laid claim to the property, and no little confusion is likely to ensue.

#### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The ship *Union*, Hitchings, arrived at Gloucester, on Tuesday morning, from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo of sugar, cotton, &c.

GEORGE NEWTON, Esq. is appointed President of the Branch Bank of the U. States at Norfolk.

*From the Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser.*

ALBANY, Feb. 12.

I send you a bill relative to banking institutions which are unincorporated, and small notes under the nominal value of one dollar, which was reported some days since by a committee on that subject, and the printed copy of which was laid before us this day. The House took it up in committee of the whole, and passed on all the clauses to the 4th, when the committee rose and reported progress. No other business of importance has been before us this day. The Senate, yesterday, took up the resolutions from our house, relative to the auction duties for

the support of foreign poor in the city of N. York. A resolution was offered and adopted for calling on the Comptroller for information on the subject, and the resolutions were laid on the table until it should be obtained. This day, a Bill was brought in by Mr. Van Vechten on the same subject. To-morrow it is expected the resolutions will be acted on by the Senate.

*From the National Intelligencer of Wednesday.*

The proceedings of the SENATE for the two last days are in type, but are excluded by other matter. The Commissariat Bill, on which there is much difference of opinion, principally occupied that body yesterday;—and it was postponed to the 4th of March, that is, rejected. The bill to amend, or rather to repeal part of the Claims' Law of last session, was reconsidered on its third reading, and a motion was again made to strike out the first section of the bill, which question was deferred to another day.

#### EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

From a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears that the value of Exports of the United States for the year ending the 30th September, 1816, was eighty one millions nine hundred and twenty thousand, four hundred and fifty two dollars, (81,920,452,) of which 64,781,896, were of domestic materials, and 17,138,556 of foreign. Of the domestic products exported 7,293,000 were the produce of the forest; of Agriculture 53,354,000; of manufactures 1,755,000; of uncertain origin 1,049,000. The total amount exported to the possessions of foreign Powers, the largest amount (39,184,558) was to those of Great Britain, the next largest (12,138,135) to those of France; the next (8,589,718) to those of Spain; to Holland and its colonies, 5,609,524; to the Hanse towns and ports of Germany, 3,534,500; to Portugal, Brazil, &c. 2,270,389 dollars. The total exports from the several states and territories during the year before mentioned was in the following proportion:—

From New-Hampshire,	140,293
Vermont,	892,594
Massachusetts,	10,136,439
Rhode Island,	612,794
Connecticut,	593,806
New-York,	19,690,031
New-Jersey,	9,746
Pennsylvania,	7,196,246
Delaware,	56,217
Maryland,	7,338,767
Virginia,	8,212,860
North Carolina,	1,328,735
South Carolina,	10,849,409
Georgia,	7,511,939
Ohio,	1,305
Louisiana,	5,602,948



District of Columbia,	1,680,811
Territory of the U. States,	65,522
Total,	\$81,920,442

BOSTON, Feb. 12.

This morning about 3 o'clock, the large Soap and Candle Manufactory of Mr. George Jackson, in Washington-st. was destroyed by fire. How the fire originated is unknown.—Two men who slept in the upper (3d) story, narrowly escaped with their lives—one of them by jumping from the top of the building upon the little snow which lay on the ground (and who was so injured that his life is rather doubtful;) and the other by sliding down by means of the spout.—Mr. Jackson's loss is not far from \$10,000, in stock, &c.

*From the Federal Republican.*

Mr. Randolph's Tribute to the Virtues of Mr. Pickering have been very imperfectly reported. Such a tribute, considering who the parties are, will be a valuable fragment in the hands of the future historian, and ought therefore to be preserved with the most scrupulous adherence to the very letter. I therefore send it to you not only with a desire to correct the erroneous statement—but with a request that you will publish it thus corrected apart from the residue of that speech.

*A member of Congress.*

"No man in the U. States has been more misunderstood—No man more reviled—and that is a bold declaration *for me* to make, than Alexander Hamilton; unless, perhaps the venerable member from Massachusetts who generally sits in *that* seat, and whom, whatever may be said of him, all will allow to be an honest man.—The other day when on the compensation question he was speaking of his own situation, when his voice faltered and his eyes filled at the mention of his poverty, I thought I would have given the riches of Dives himself for his feelings at that moment:—for his poverty was not the consequence of idleness, extravagance or luxury, nor of the gambling spirit of speculation—it was an honourable poverty after a life spent in a laborious service, and in the highest offices of trust under Government during the war of independence as well as under the present constitution. Sir, I have not much altho' it would be gross affectation in me to plead poverty. What I have however, such as it is, I would freely give to the venerable gentleman if he will accept it, to have it said over my grave as it may with truth be over his. Here lies the man who was honoured with the confidence of Washington and the enmity of his successor."

A bill is before the House of Assembly, brought in by Mr. Pearson, to amend the act

regulating inns and taverns; and which among other provisions, enacts that no spiritous liquors shall be retailed and drank in any room occupied as a store, or in any apartment communicating with a store, or by the owner or keeper of said store, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars, that no licence to keep an inn or tavern in the city of N. York shall be granted by the commissioners of excise except on the certificate of an Alderman, or assistant of the ward in which the applicant resides, that the applicant is of good moral character, and that it is proper and necessary that such licence should be granted.—*Alb. Gaz.*

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, who were instructed by a resolution to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the duty on Carriages, &c. as imposes a duty on carriages and harness not exceeding in value \$100, made a report thereon unfavourable thereto; and

Mr. Lowndes, from the same committee, made a report on the expediency, they were instructed to enquire into, of repealing or modifying the act laying duties on licences to retailers, adverse thereto.

These reports were ordered to lie on the table; and

Mr. Newton, from the committee on Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill for erecting a light house on the west chop of Holmes' hole in Massachusetts; also a bill to increase the duty on iron imported in bars and bolts; and a bill for the relief of Anthony Buck.

Mr. Hall, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill authorizing the payment of money to the state of Georgia under the articles of agreement and cession between that state and the United States.

Mr. Pickering, from the committee to whom had been referred the memorial of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour in the U. S. made a report thereon, accompanied by a joint resolution concerning the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and colonizing the free people of colour, on the continent of Africa.

Which bills and resolution were severally read and committed.

Mr. Jackson from the committee yesterday appointed on that subject, reported the following resolution, which was read, considered and agreed to by the House:

"Resolved, That the two Houses shall assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock. That two persons be appointed tel-



lers on the part of this House to make a list of the votes as they shall be delivered. That the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, and the persons elected to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses."

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Pitkin were appointed tellers on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Jackson.

Ordered, That when the members of the Senate appear to-morrow, in the Chamber of this House, the President shall be conducted to the Chair of the Speaker; and that the clerk of this House inform the Senate of these proceedings.

Mr. Williams offered the following resolution, for consideration:

'Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act of Congress passed at the last session, as prohibits distillers who have obtained a licence from retailing a less quantity of spirits than one gallon.'

The house agreed, ayes 62, noes 60, to consider the resolution; when,

After a few remarks by Mr. Lowndes in opposition, and by Mr. Williams in support of his motion,

The question on adopting the resolution was negatived, by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Langdon, the committee of Commerce and Manufactures were instructed enquire into the expediency of so altering the revenue laws, as not to oblige the vessels navigating Lake Champlain, to enter and take a clearance at the custom houses in the district of Champlain, in the state of N. York, and the district of Vermont, where goods are to be landed in each district.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statements of the amounts collected under the several acts laying direct taxes, &c. together with the amount of compensation allowed to the officers employed in the collection thereof; and also the compensation received by the principal and assistant assessors; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill providing for the reimbursement of monies paid for the ransom of American captives from the Indians, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

#### INDEMNITY FOR WAR LOSSES.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill appropriating 340,000 dollars for the relief of certain sufferers on the Niagara frontier, in the late war—Mr. Ar-

cher's motion to amend the bill so as to include the losses on the Chesapeake Bay, being under consideration:

Mr. Hungerford moved to amend the amendment, by inserting after Chesapeake Bay, the words "and its waters," so as to include losses in the Northern Neck, &c. of Virginia. Mr. Archer received the amendment as a part of his motion.

Mr. Clark of N. Y. required the reading of various documents, depositions, certificates, &c. illustrating and certifying the nature and character of the losses sustained by individuals on the Niagara frontier, and then entered into a defence of the claims of the said sufferers to relief.

Mr. T. M. Nelson replied at length to Mr. Clark, arguing that no law existed for billeting troops in the houses of the citizens, or their occupation for military stores, &c. and that all such occupations were of course paid for; which fact he also vouched from his personal knowledge, and that the use of the houses referred to was not only paid for, but at an enormous rent. Mr. N. read sundry official letters, &c. to establish his views of the legality of the claim of the sufferers, the laws of war, &c.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. argued in support of the bill, the principle of which had been sanctioned by the adoption of the 9th section of the claims' law of last session, which section had not been objected to, and the repeal of which did not take place from any change of opinion as to the propriety of the principle, but from a fear of its abuse, by the construction which had been given to it, and because it was presumed that it could be administered with greater correctness by this House. He contended also, that the motive of retaliation alleged by the enemy for the destruction of property on the Niagara frontier was a mere pretext, and although he was willing to indemnify by some general provision the sufferings on the Chesapeake, the river Raisin, &c. yet the amendment was not grounded on any principle yet decided on, as in the case of the Niagara sufferers, and for that reason he should not vote now to incorporate the motion in this bill.

Mr. Wright followed in opposition to indemnifying the sufferers on the Niagara; to whom

Mr. Gold and Mr. Harrison replied, and advocated strenuously the relief of those sufferers.

Mr. Smith of Md. declared himself in favor both of the amendment and the original bill, and spoke some time in support thereof.

Mr. Pickering was opposed to the bill in any shape which it could assume, because Congress had already authorized a strict inquiry into all losses by the late war, and that the conflagration of the Niagara frontier was an act of retaliation for burning the town of



Newark, which was unauthorized in civil warfare and unnecessary.

Mr. Root replied to Mr. Pickering, and advocated at some length the justice of extending relief to the sufferers in question, and advocated as authorized and necessary the destruction of Newark, which was the alleged cause for desolating our frontier on the Niagara.

Mr. Harrison defended the destruction of Newark by the American troops, and had no doubt that, if Mr. Pickering was to view the situation of that town, and its relation to Fort Niagara, he would approve the burning of it; and Mr. H. was willing to stake his military reputation on the propriety of that measure, as a military one which every military man would sanction.

Mr. Pickering replied, that the destruction of Newark was alleged to be in defence of Fort George and not Fort Niagara.

Mr. Peter expressed the objections he entertained to the amendment proposed by Mr. Archer, and stated his reasons for deeming the destruction of Newark unauthorized by military law, and unnecessary, &c.

Mr. Archer again supported his amendment, and replied to the arguments of those who condemned the burning of Newark, which he said was done with the double view of defending Fort George, and ultimately Fort Niagara.

The question was at length taken on Mr. Archer's motion, and decided in the negative.

After going through the bill and making some immaterial amendments—

Mr. Forsyth moved the amendment he yesterday suggested, to strike out the first section of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof the appropriation of a million of dollars for the relief of persons in different parts of the country, who have suffered losses in consequence of military occupation by the forces of the United States, to be distributed in proportion to the loss sustained by each individual, as compared with the residue of his property, the poorest individual to receive the largest sum in proportion to his loss.

The question was taken thereon without debate, and decided in the negative without a division.

Mr. Forsyth, then, as he doubted whether this bill, after all the time it should consume, had a majority in its favour, and for the purpose, therefore, of saving time, by at once trying the sense of the House on it—moved to strike out the first section—in effect to destroy it.

This motion was negatived by a considerable majority; when

The committee rose, reported the bill as amended; and

The House adjourned.

*American Ingenuity.*—We have been informed, says the Albany Gazette, by a gentleman of respectability, that Mr James Bennett, accountant, of this city, has invented a most ingenious Chart, which promises to be of great utility to mercantile gentlemen throughout the United States. It exhibits the final balance of a merchant's ledger in a style so simple, and at the same time so conclusive, that a person who knows nothing of the science of book-keeping, can, without the least embarrassment, after half an hour's inspection, (the accounts being all correctly posted) balance any merchant's ledger. Should its merits be such as have been represented to us, it must be considered as indispensable to the merchants counting house. We understand it is now in the hands of the engraver, and will shortly be ready for sale.

FROM THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

Mr. Editor.—The following fable has never yet been published—and you will oblige more than one of your readers by giving it an early place.

T. R. A.

A gentleman who kept an extensive aviary, found a very profitable employment in receiving the red birds, canaries and American nightingales, of his neighbours, and teaching them the notes of his more experienced songsters. For several years he succeeded admirably; and was, as the phrase is, getting on in the world. But being of rather a visionary turn, all of a sudden he altered his method, and instead of pursuing the old plan, set all his own birds, and those placed under his care, about the hopeless task of teaching melody to the crows and owls of an adjacent forest. The consequence may be easily imagined. The owls never stirred but at night, and could only be instructed at that time which should have been devoted, by the birds of the day, to repose. These became from this circumstance soon dispirited. Besides, the owls were addicted to bad habits—such as stealing a farmers' chickens or ducks, and robbing his barn of eggs—and there was no small danger of their attempting, if hungry, now and then to snatch off a canary or mocking bird. At all events they set these innocent warblers so many bad examples; and with the croaking of the crows and their own nocturnal hootings, produced an effect so destructive of true harmony, that every owner of a bird sent for it to his own home, determined to remove it for improvement elsewhere. The gentleman lamented his imprudence only after he had been reduced to poverty—for like most projectors, the opposition of others served only to make him persevere with more obstinacy in his scheme. He, however, could never turn a crow into a canary nor an owl into a nightingale!

MARRIED.

Last Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Milledoler, Mr. John F. Gould, to Miss Jane Louise



*Graham*, eldest daughter of N. B. *Graham*, Esq. all of this city.

Same evening, by the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, Mr. *John M. Bloodgood*, to Miss *Mary Kevan*, daughter of Mr. Andrew Kevan, all of this city.

On Thursday, at Friends Meeting House, Flushing, Long-Island, Mr. *Silas Hicks*, merchant of this city, to Miss *Sarah Titus*, daughter of *Silas Titus*, of the former place.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev Mr. *Perrine*, Mr *Samuel Martine*, to Miss *Caroline Martine*.

### LIMBO.

To you who're about retiring from an eight  
year's troubled reign,  
Think of a little repenting, e'er your soul might  
plead in vain,  
At the gates of bounteous heaven, wherein there  
is a throne,  
On which there sets a monarch, to whom you  
must atone,  
For the blood that is yet smoking, on Bridgewater's  
crimson'd plains,  
Where fell our country's hero's, from too copious  
bleeding veins,  
Open'd by an enemy, who a bloody conflict bore,  
Sustained by English warriors, who are now alas,  
no more.  
Think then of shrieking thousands, pained from  
gaping wounds,  
'Till death like a kind angel came, and consign'd  
them to the tombs.  
Stride ye the fleetest clouds then, and to those  
plains repair.  
And appease their avenging ghosts, lest they  
haunt you every where.  
They have staid there through the storms, and  
continue to remain,  
To receive the weeping visitors, who are children  
of the plain;  
But when those weeping children have embraced  
their father's tombs,  
With broken-hearted mothers just recover'd from  
their swoons,  
Should cease their visitations, yet never cease to  
mourn,  
For the kindred blood that mingled with the  
spirits that have flown,  
Those ghosts will be for wandering from cold re-  
gions in the North,  
To climes that are more genial, in the regions  
of the South.  
They'll change a condensation of the vapors of  
the Lake,  
Into arial vehicles, when they their exit make,  
The semi-circled rainbow they'll ingeniously  
unite,

For Heaven reaching chariot wheels, to facilitate  
their flight.

And swords in hand they'll angels drive, to make  
their speed more sure,

For the wind-borne lazy pacing clouds they ne-  
ver can endure.

For lamps they'll take the fire-fly and the light-  
'ning's frequent flash,

To light them to fall'n Washington, where dema-  
gogue spirits clash;

When those pale-fac'd legionary guess, approach  
your august throne,

With their thunder, light'ning and rainbow'd car,  
by which they will be borne,

What humiliating atonement, you'll be happy  
then to make,

And from consciousness of sinning how your war-  
like soul will quake;

I mean those sins arising from waging unballowed  
wars,

One of which you lately plung'd us in, from a  
God-known only cause.

It seemingly appeared, sir, as though your lord-  
ship thought,

Battles whose thunder rend the skies, might be  
without slaughter fought.

In your concession interviews, with those slain  
hero's ghosts,

Keep on your side the stubborn truths, for you'll  
swear by the Lord of Hosts.

Don't hem and ha, about hidden facts, that sleep  
within your breast,

And let them come like maiden blush from bo-  
soms never press'd.

For purposes of testing your recollection well,

They'll resort to the following enquiry, how our  
capitol city fell.

Do you remember Ross and Cockburn, sir, when  
last they called on you,

How a nutting in the woods you went, to be out  
of their Lordships view,

And do you in remembrance bear, how long for  
you they staid;

For which in flames they wrapt that Troy, of  
which you a surrender made;

How Cockburn by those glittering flames, a once  
chaste Helen found,

And of enrapturing draughts of luxury, drank  
cursedly profound.

Tho' with fire and flames, and sword in hand,  
this conquering hero came,

Yet in captivity he was captive led, by smiles of  
this fair dame.

How can it be that Englishmen, who surrender  
to a smile,

Can conquer the great Commander in Chief, in  
this great western isle.

JUNIUS JUN.